

Glasgow Weekly Times.

DEVOTED TO POLITICAL, AGRICULTURAL, COMMERCIAL AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

VOL. 12.

CITY OF GLASGOW, THURSDAY MORNING, JANUARY 22, 1852.

NO. 47.

DR. W. T. DAMERON
Huntville, Mo.
OFFERS HIS PROFESSIONAL SERVICES
to the citizens of Huntville and vicinity.
Office over McCampbell, Coates & Smith,
store room,
Huntville, Aug. 3, 1851—1f

DR. VAUGHAN & CAMPBELL
Have associated themselves in the practice of
Medicine, &c., &c. Office next door to Dr. V's
residence.
August 7, 1851.

F. A. SAVAGE,
DEALER IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
DRY GOODS, BOOTS AND SHOES.
Hats, Caps, Hand and Quincey, Nails, &c.,
WATER STREET, GLASGOW, MO.

PHILIP BAHER,
Dealer in Family Groceries, Wines,
Liquors, Cigars, &c.
Water Street, Glasgow, Missouri.
KEEPS constantly on hand a general assortment
of Goods in his line, to which the attention
of the public is respectfully called.
April 10, 1851—2s.

J. C. TRUFFITT & CO.,
DEALERS IN
Fancy and Staple Dry Goods,
Corner of Water and Market street,
GLASGOW, MO.

CARLOS BOARDMAN,
Attorney at Law, Lincoln, Linn County, Mo.
WILL continue the practice of the Law, in
Linn and the adjoining counties. All business
entrusted to his care will receive prompt
attention.
April 3, 1851.

LOGAN D. DAMERON,
DEALER IN
Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods,
Water Street, Glasgow, Mo.
KEEPS constantly on hand a general assortment
of seasonable goods.

JOHN C. CRAWLEY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, GLASGOW, MO.
WILL give prompt attention to all business
entrusted to him in the Courts of Howard
and adjoining counties. Office with
McCampbell, Coates & Campbell.
Glasgow, June 19, 1851—1f.

PREWITT & HENRY,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, FAYETTE, MO.
WILL attend to all business entrusted to them
in Howard, and the counties adjoining.
Particular attention paid to collecting.
Office in Crider's Frame building two
doors above the Receiver's Office.
November 15, 1849—1f.

G. H. BURKHARTT,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, HUNTSVILLE, MO.
WILL practice law in the counties of Randolph,
Clifton, Howard, Boone, Monroe, Adair
and Schuyler. All business entrusted to him will
receive his prompt attention.
Office in the second story above McCampbell &
Coates's store.
[Oct 24—3f.]

THOS. SHACKELFORD,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, GLASGOW, MO.
WILL practice in the Courts of Howard, Sa-
line, Cooper, Randolph and Charlton coun-
ties. Office on first street.

BROWN, THATCH & HART,
DEALERS IN
Fine Clothing and Gentlemen's
FURNISHING GOODS.
166, Main Street, St. Louis, Mo.
Nov. 6, 1851.

HANNA & MATTHEWS,
Cabinet Makers.
Water Street, Glasgow, Mo.
WILL make to order, in the neatest and most
fashionable style, and from the best materi-
als, all kinds of Furniture.
Particular attention paid to making Coffins.
Shop second door above Dunick & Hut-
chinson's Store.
April 11, 1851.

MEDICAL NOTICE.
DR. J. HAYS would respectfully inform the
citizens of the adjoining neighborhood that he
has permanently located himself at his Father's
(REVEREND HAYS), seven miles North East of
Glasgow, and two miles South West of Switzer's
Mill, and may be found at his Office at all times
when not professionally absent.
Dr. Hays will give his attention to the diseases
most prevalent in this country.
May 30, 1851—13f.

LIFE INSURANCE,
CAPITAL \$100,000.
J. W. WHITE, ROANOKE, MO.
HAYING been appointed Agent for the "Union
Mutual Insurance Company" of Boston, with
tack rates on the Lives of white persons only, for
one year, or for Life-time, at the lowest rates of
Premium. A plan of Insurance with the Directors
names can be seen, and pamphlets furnished gratis,
by application to the Agent at Roanoke.
September 26, 1851.

JAS. A. SHIRLEY,
NOTARY PUBLIC—Fayette, Mo.
WILL give particular attention to preparing
Deeds of all kinds, Mortgages, Powers of
Attorney, Bills of Sale, all kinds of Conveyancing
and lease, and taking and certifying reliquo-
ments of dower, taking depositions, taking and
certifying affidavits, to administering oaths and affirm-
ing in all cases in which the same are authorized
by law, to having witnesses summoned, to taking
and perpetuating testimony, &c.
Fayette, Sept. 18, 1851—3m

DR. T. J. SMITH,
Eclectic Physician, Surgeon & Accoucheur.
HAYING located permanently in Fayette, res-
pectfully tenders his services to the practice
of Eclectic or Medical Reform, to the citizens
of the town and Howard county generally.
Office in the first brick building below Mr.
Crider's Hotel.
Fayette, December 18, 1851.—1m

DR. M. L. HUDNALL,
RESPECTFULLY offers his professional ser-
vices to the citizens of Howard county and
particularly to the citizens of Fayette and vicinity.
Dr. Hudnall has practiced in the west for more
than twenty years, and the last 8 years in Scotland
county, Mo. References to his best men of Scot-
land county can be had any time—and many may
be seen by calling on Dr. Hudnall. Also—James
S. Green and Judge Reese of Canton, Mo. and Drs.
Harrington & Shepperd of Payson, Adams county,
Ills.

CARD.
Dr. Hudnall will reside in Fayette, 1 1/2
miles below the Bank, and is now ready to visit
the sick.
Fayette, Nov. 27—6m

THE TIMES.

BY CLARK H. GREEN.

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Glasgow House.

TERMS—
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\$1 In Advance to Clubs of 20.

Rates of Advertising.
\$1 per square of 12 lines or less, for the First In-
sertion, and Fifty Cents for subsequent ones.
Liberal deductions to Yearly Advertisers.

Authorized Agents.
V. B. PALMER, the American Newspaper
Agent, is the only authorized Agent for this paper
in Boston, New York and Philadelphia cities.
Fayette—ANDREW J. HENKINS.
Huntville—W. R. SAMUEL, G. H. BURKHARTT.
Bloomington—THOMAS G. SHARP.
Lincoln—CARLOS BOARDMAN.
Cahoon—JOHN H. GROVE.
Chillicothe—W. C. SAMUEL.
Milan—STEPHEN, HINES & CO.

President Fillmore and Governor Kossuth.

On the day after the arrival of Kossuth in
Washington City, he and his suite, under
escort of Messrs. Shields and Seward, of
the Senate committee, entered carriages and
proceeded to the Presidential mansion, to be
introduced to Mr. Fillmore. M. Kossuth
was introduced to the President by Mr.
Webster. There were present the Secretary
of the Navy, and the Postmaster General,
besides Gen. Shields, Mr. Seward and others.
After a brief pause, M. Kossuth ad-
dressed the President in the following terms:

Enlightened by the spirit of your country's
institutions, when we succeeded to consoli-
date our natural and historical State's right
of self-government, by placing it upon the
broad foundation of Democratic liberty:
Inspired by your history when we had to
fight for independence against annihilation
by centralized absolutism:

Consoled by your people's sympathy
when a victim of Russian interference with
the laws of nature and of nature's God:
Protected in exile by the government of
the United States, supporting the Sultan of
Turkey in his noble resolution to undergo the
very danger of a war rather than leave un-
protected the rights of humanity against
Russo-Austrian despotism:

Restored by the United States to life, be-
cause restored to freedom, and by freedom
to activity in behalf of those duties which,
by my nation's unanimous confidence and
sovereign will, devolved upon me:

Raised in the eyes of many oppressed na-
tions to the standing of a harbinger of hope,
because the star-spangled banner was seen
casting protection around me, announcing to
the world that there is a nation, alike pow-
erful as free, ready to protect the laws of na-
tions, even in distant parts of the earth, and
in the person of a poor exile:

Cheered by your people's sympathy, so as
free men cheer—not a man whatever, but a
principle:

I now bow before you, sir, in the proud
position of your great nation's guest, gen-
erously welcomed by a resolution of the Con-
gress of the United States, with equal gen-
erosity approved and executed by your Excel-
lency.

I beg leave to express my fervent thanks,
in my name, and in the name of my asso-
ciates, who, after having shared my misfor-
tunes, have now the reward to share the
honor and the benefit which the great Re-
public of the United States was pleased to
bestow upon Hungary by bestowing it upon
its freely-elected chief, when he became a
persecuted victim of despotic violence.

I beg leave to express my fervent thanks
in my country's name also, which, amidst
the sorrows of its desolation, feels cheered
by your country's generosity, and looks with
resolution to the impending future, because
it is confident that the time draws near when
the eternal code of the law of nations will
become a reality.

"President!" I stand before your Excel-
lency a living protestation against the vio-
lence of foreign interference oppressing the
sovereign right of nations to regulate their
own domestic concerns.

I stand before your Excellency a living
protestation against centralization oppress-
ing the State right of self-government.

May I be allowed to take it for an augury
of better times that, in landing on the happy
shores of this glorious Republic, I landed in
a free and powerful country, whose honored
Chief Magistrate proclaims to the world that
this country cannot remain indifferent when
the strong arm of a foreign power is in-
voked to stifle public sentiment, and repress the
spirit of freedom in any country.

I thank God that he deemed me not un-
worthy to act and to suffer for my father-
land.

I thank God that the fate of my country
became so intimately connected with the fate
of liberty and independence of nations in
Europe, as formerly it was intimately con-
nected with the security of Christendom.

I thank God that my country's unmerited
woe, and my personal sufferings, became an
opportunity to seek a manifestation of the
spirit and principles of your Republic.

May God the Almighty bless you with a
long life, that you may long enjoy the hap-
piness to see your country great, glorious, and
free, the corner-stone of international justice,
and the column of freedom on the earth, as
it is already an asylum to the oppressed.

Sir, I pledge to your country the everlast-
ing gratitude of Hungary.

The President replied, briefly, to M. Kos-
suth's address in substance as follows:
I am happy, Governor Kossuth, to wel-
come you to this land of freedom; and it
gives me pleasure to congratulate you upon
your release from a long confinement in
Turkey, and your safe arrival here. As an
individual I sympathized deeply with you
in your brave struggle for the independence
and freedom of your native land. The
American people can never be indifferent to
such a contest, but our policy as a nation in
this respect has been uniform from the com-
mencement of our Government; and my own
views, as the Chief Executive Magis-
trate of this nation, are fully and freely ex-
pressed in my recent message to Congress,
to which you have been pleased to allude.

They are the same, whether speaking to
Congress here, or to the nations of Europe.
Should your country be restored to inde-
pendence and freedom, I should then wish
you—as the greatest blessing you could en-
joy—a restoration to your native land; but
should that never happen, I can only repeat
welcome to you and your companions here,
and pray that God's blessing may rest upon
you wherever your lot may be cast.

M. Kossuth and the President then en-
tered into a conversation in regard to the
present condition of Hungary and the gen-
eral politics of Europe; the interview being
conducted with mutual cordiality and friend-
liness. At its close, M. Kossuth, with
Messrs. Shields and Seward, returned to
his hotel.

We make the following extract from the
Patent Office Report, for 1850-51, just pub-
lished. Speaking of the Osage Orange, the
writer says: "It is extremely hard and
poisonously bitter to any animal that at-
tempts to feed upon and although
somewhat sensitive of severe winter frosts,
will succeed well as a hedge as far north as
the peach and Isabella grape will mature
their fruits, and it is so profusely set with
sharp thorns as to form a most terrible bar-
rier. The only objection to a hedge is the
time required for its growth. Its advan-
tages are thus summed up by one of our dis-
tinguished writers: 'It is like an impreg-
nable fortress, neither to be scaled, broken
through, nor climbed over. Fowls will not
fly over it, because they fear to alight upon
its top; and men and beasts are not likely
to make more than one attempt to force its
green walls. It shows a fair and leafy shield
to its antagonist, but it has thousands of con-
cealed arrows ready at a moment of assault;
and there are creatures, however bold, who
care to 'come to the scratch' twice with
such a foe.'

The trial of Mr. and Mrs. Forrest's
case in New York has brought to light a
good deal of curious and not a little very
disturbing matter. The state of morals pre-
vailing in the circle of which both the plain-
tiff and defendant formed a part will be in-
ferred from the tone of the following note
from the Rev. E. L. Magoon to Mrs. For-
rest:

"DEAR 'KATE'—Your kind invitation to
'eat,' at 3 P. M., came to hand at 11 this
morning. I forthwith posted to your taber-
nacle, and now here I is, to say that it is im-
possible utterly to be with you as desired.

At the hour you name the dead are to be
buried, and at almost every other hour
for many days and nights to come, I shall be
up to my eyes in work. Last week I was
on four great congregations in Providence,
Boston, and Salem, next week—but no mat-
ter. Wife sends lots of love. Yours, per-
tinaciously,
Magoon.

This was read on the trial, and admitted
by the reverend author to be genuine.

Good Advice.—Never allow misfortune
to make you selfish, but imitate the example
of Fenelon, who, when his library was on
fire, exclaimed, "God be praised that it is
not the dwelling of a poor man."

"There is no truth in men," said a
lady in company, "they are like musical in-
struments, which sound a variety of tones."

"In other words madmen," said a wit who
chanced to be present, "you believe that all
men are lyres!"

From the N. Y. Pioneer, 234 ult.
LATE FROM THE RIO GRANDE.

More Fighting—Capt. Chinn and Lieut.
Graham killed, and Col. Wheat wound-
ed.

By the arrival this morning of the brig
Brownsville from the Brazos, we have re-
ceived a Brownsville paper of the 3d inst.
There seems to have been some sharp
fighting between Carvajal's forces and those
of the Mexican General Jauregui. The
latter, at our last accounts, was in Mier
with 600 men and several pieces of artill-
ery. Carvajal must have driven him from
Mier and back to Corralvo, a distance of 40
miles, if we understand correctly the let-
ters which are given below.

Gen. Harney has arrived at Ringgold
Barracks, to take command on the frontier.

For particulars, we would refer to our
correspondent's letters, which follow:

RIO GRANDE CITY, Dec. 1, 1851.

A gentleman has just arrived from Car-
vajal's camp, at Corralvo, and brings the
news that the liberators have succeeded in
forcing Jauregui's troops to a single house,
near the outskirts of the town, where they
remain cooped up, without provisions for
men or horses. On the night of the 24th
ult., Carvajal arrived at Punta Aguda, five
leagues from Mier, with men and animals
tired down, and almost despairing of over-
taking Jauregui, whose evident intention
was to retreat to Monterey without a fight.

The next morning before daybreak, Carva-
jal abandoned all his baggage at Punta
Aguda, and taking through the chapparel,
he turned Corralvo, and came out into the
road about five leagues above that place; thus
placing himself between Jauregui and Mon-
terey, and forcing the *mocho*s to fight him.—
Carvajal received a communication from the
alcade of Corralvo, begging him not to fight
Jauregui in the town. To this General C.
returned an answer stating that his wishes
coincided with the desire of the alcade, and
hoped that Jauregui would give him a field
fight. This the latter refused to do, how-
ever, and commenced fortifying the town by
taking possession of the houses and cutting
loopholes in every direction. His two pieces
of cannon were also advantageously posted.

When Carvajal's forces advanced to the
attack not a Mexican soldier was to be seen.
All were snugly ensconced inside of the
houses on all streets, leading to the plaza.—
To this place they were driven in, and it
cost Carvajal two days' hard fighting to drive
them out of this stronghold. He finally suc-
ceeded in getting possession of all the houses
in and around the plaza, except the Cath-
edral, where a strong force was concentrated.
This was surrounded by a low stone wall,
inside of which was the principal portion of
the Mexican soldiers and their Indian auxil-
iaries. A general rush was now made by
Carvajal's men against the Cathedral, and
they leaped the wall, musket in hand, pell
mell, most of them landing head first in the
middle of their enemies. The latter were
soon flying in every direction, and Jauregui
finally took refuge in a large stone building,
formerly occupied during the American war
as a quartermaster's depot. Here they re-
mained when my informant left, two days
since. Carvajal had possession of the rest
of the town, and had taken all Jauregui's
train, provisions, ammunition, &c. Jauregui
still retained his cannon, but had no am-
munition for his pieces. The last two or
three shots he fired were veritable granite,
having no balls.

It was Carvajal's intention to attack the
"mochoes" in their position yesterday morn-
ing, and if he can succeed in beating them,
and get possession of the cannon, he can
march into Monterey without opposition, as
a gentleman, who left there on the 24th, in-
formed me that there was not a soldier left
in town. Gen. Uruga still remains at Ca-
margo with about 900 men, principally in-
fantry. About 400 of his cavalry have
marched for Cerralvo by the Alameda road,
and it is possible that Jauregui may be en-
abled to retain his position until relieved by
Uruga. From the desperate nature of Car-
vajal's attacks, however, it is not improb-
able that he stormed and carried his enemy's
position the day after my informant left.

Carvajal lost about ten killed and twenty-
four wounded, among the former Captain
Chinn and Lieut. Graham; and among the
latter Col. Wheat, who was severely wound-
ed in the arm while leading the desperate
charge upon the cathedral. The loss of the
enemy is not known with certainty, but
must have been very great. Most of the
Seminoles Indians have been killed including
their leader. Jauregui had nine artillery-
men killed, and their captain was wounded
and taken prisoner. He was treated with
great consideration and kindness.

Gen. Harney left here this morning for
Rome, intending to visit a few of the places

above here, and station troops wherever they
may be necessary to preserve the neutrality
laws. I am informed that he has sent to
Brownsville for two companies, one to be
stationed at Edinburg, opposite Reynosa,
and the other at Roma. C. C.

P. S. The following note from Major
Jack Everitt was received this evening.

CERRALVO, Nov. 29, 1851.

We have routed the enemy in every sense
of the word. We have driven them through
every house in the town to a large stone
building formerly occupied by the American
army as a Quartermaster's store. To-day
we expect to capture their whole force, and
then prepare to meet the troops of Uruga
from Matamoros. If however, we are un-
successful, we will harass the approaching
army at every turn in the road. Our men
have proven themselves to be the right
stamp.

"God and Liberty" is our cry, and will
be until the banner of Carvajal, the libera-
ting chief, shall wave o'er the ruins of pro-
strate despotism.

JACK EVERITT.
Reception of Kossuth by Congress.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.

SENATE—Long before 10 o'clock, every
avenue leading to the Senate was thronged
with persons anxious to witness the recep-
tion of Kossuth in the Senate. At 10 o'clock
the galleries opened, and amid the greatest
tumult and confusion were immediately filled
to their utmost capacity.

The Senate was called to order at 12, M.
and opened with a prayer by the Chaplain,
Mr. Butler.

After reading the journal and presenta-
tions of petitions, &c.,
Mr. Morton gave notice of a bill granting
land to Florida for a plank road in that State.
Mr. Mangum moved the rules be sus-
pended so far as to admit ladies behind the
bar of the Senate, which was agreed to.

Mrs. Kossuth then entered the Senate,
leaning on the arm of Mr. Seward, and Count
Pulsky followed with other ladies of Kos-
suth's suite.

Mr. Cooper presented various remon-
strances against the transmissions of the
mails on Sunday.

At one o'clock, Messrs. Shields and Sew-
ard entered the chamber accompanied by
Kossuth.

Mr. Shields said: "Mr. President, we
have the honor to introduce Louis Kossuth
to the Senate of the United States."

The Chair invited Kossuth to a seat placed
in front of the Secretary's desk.

The Senators then arose and Kossuth ad-
vanced to his seat and sat down.

Mr. Mangum said: "In order that the
Senators and all others may have an oppor-
tunity of paying their respects to the illus-
trious guest, I move that the Senate ad-
journ."

The motion was agreed to, and the Sen-
ate adjourned.

The crowd then advanced and were intro-
duced to Kossuth by Messrs. Seward and
Shields.

HOUSE.—Mr. Carter offered a resolution
authorizing the Speaker to appoint a com-
mittee of five to wait upon Kossuth and in-
troduce him to the House. He said if the
House intended this mark of respect to the
distinguished man, it must be done between
this and Friday, as he would then leave the
city.

Mr. ——— caused to be read an amend-
ment which he intended to offer, that the
chairman of the said committee introduce
Kossuth in these words: "We introduce
Louis Kossuth to the House of Represen-
tatives," when the members are to rise and
the Speaker will invite him to a seat.

The question being taken, the motion to
suspend the rules was agreed.

Mr. Carter then introduced his resolution
under operation of the previous question:—
Passed, yeas 123, nays 54.

Mr. Brown, of Miss., asked leave to in-
troduce a resolution to the effect that the
House declines, at this time, to express an
opinion on the subject of the future inter-
vention or non-intervention of the United
States in the affairs of other nations, be-
lieving as it now declares, that no such case
has yet arisen which requires such an ex-
pression.

The House refused to suspend the rules.
Mr. Bailey, of Va., offered a resolution
which was adopted, setting forth that the
Secretary of State of Colonial Affairs of the
British Government had issued a circular,
in Oct. 1850, in favor of inviting emigra-
tion to the West Indies of the free colored popu-
lation of the United States, and calling upon
the President to communicate to the House
any information he may possess respecting
said circular, and particularly what action
the Legislative assembly of the British West
India Islands have taken therein.

The House then adjourned.

TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.
(For the St. Louis Press.)

By O'Reilly's Line.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 8.

The Cambria arrived at Halifax with 28
passengers. The steamer Humboldt, from
New York, arrived at Southampton on the
26th December.

Lord Palmerston, Secretary of Foreign
Affairs, has resigned. Lord Stanley also
tendered his resignation. Among the ru-
mored causes of Lord Palmerston's resigna-
tion, is the abstract question of the French
revolution; the mystery, however, is not
likely to be resolved before the meeting of
Parliament.

The return of many Irish emigrants to
their native country, is attracting consid-
erable attention in Ireland. It appears the
anticipations in regard to America, have not,
in many instances, been realized; the Irish
consequently, are congratulating themselves
upon the event, and regard it as a ground
of hope for the future.

Spain.
On the 25th December, the Queen of
Spain was delivered of a robust princess.

France.
The election still continues to engross the
nation to the exclusion of all other subjects.
Louis Napoleon was everywhere triumphant
and it is probable that his majority will ex-
ceed that of 1848. The vote from 68 depart-
ments, although not complete, gives 5,045,-
000 votes, against 100,000 nays.

A telegraphic dispatch from Paris of 26th,
gives the vote of 81 departments, of which
6,000,000 are yeas and 700,000 nays.

Many of the imprisoned deputies had been
liberated.

Many speculations were indulged in rela-
tion to the new press law shortly to be pro-
mulgated; it was generally supposed that
each journal would have to deposit a certain
sum with the government as security for
good behaviour; the affairs of the press are
to be kept under strict supervision; citizens
attacked on religion, family and property, each
offence is to be punished by fine and imprisonment.

The correspondent of the London Globe,
writing from Paris on Friday morning says:
"Among the rumors in the city, is to the ef-
fect that some ministerial changes will fol-
low and accompany the assumption of gov-
ernment when legally announced. The
Comte de Montebello is spoken of as lik-
ely to form a part of the new cabinet and that
the portfolio of Public Instruction will be
confided to him."

England.
A privy council was held at Windsor Cas-
tle on yesterday, when the Right Honorable
Earl Granville appeared as one of her Ma-
jesty's principal Secretaries of State.

The London Times says, that the Bank of
England has resolved that the rate of inter-
est on Government securities, until the 15th
of January, shall be 2 1/2 per cent.

The iron house of John Barkley, Buchanan
& Sweet, of Glasgow, has suspended pay-
ment; their liabilities are £70,000 sterling.
Quater, Ham & Sons, engaged in the
Oporto trade have failed for £70,000 ster-
ling.

Money Market.
The English funds closed on the 24th at
an advance, consols 87 1/2 ex-dividend.
Stocks generally are firm. In American
stock but little business doing, quotations
nominally as before. In railway shares lit-
tle doing. The bullion in the Bank of Eng-
land amounted to £17,444,500 sterling.

Cotton.—Demand fair; prices have ad-
vanced 1/4, chiefly on middling qualities.—
Sales for the week comprise 34,000 bales;
1740 bales of American were taken on specu-
lation.

Flour.—The demand is good and prices
stiffer, but no quotable alteration.
Provisions.—Beef is more depressed.—
Pork scarce, but not much wanted. Bacon
—Shoulders nominal, but no change in prices.
Lard and cheese meet with retail sales
only, at previous rates. Tallow, no sales.
Oils.—The advanced prices has checked the
demand.

Teas have slightly improved, but quiet.—
Coffee.—Demand light, owing to the season
of the year; otherwise the trade is healthy.
Rice.—Good business doing; Carolina, 18s @
18s 6d. Sugar.—Good demand, but has de-
clined. The operations in molasses have
been on a more extended scale. Price bet-
ter for manufactured iron.

The Manchester market is steady, but
not much doing.

HAY.—Demand for Cotton brist, at an
advance of 1/2 @ 2 francs.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.
The Vermont Congressional Delegation
was presented to Kossuth to-day, and excel-
lent speeches were made on both sides.

Kossuth leaves for Annapolis on Monday
en his way to the West; he is to be present

at the annual celebration of the Jackson
Democratic Association to-night.

Boston, January 8.
Bath Houses of the Legislature have to-
day passed resolutions inviting Kossuth to
visit Massachusetts.

WHAT CONSTITUTES HUNGARY.—Hung-
ary has a territory, independent of Aus-
tria, of 126,000 miles, and a population of 14,
000,000 of where in and how situated, is
found in the following reliable statement,
which we give for the information of our
readers:

1. Hungary proper, including civil Sela-
vonia, Croatia and the Heyduke districts. 2.
Transylvania. 3. The Military Frontier.
All these countries are, legally, parts of the
Kingdom of Hungary, and are subject to the
King of Hungary, who, merely by chance,
happens to be Emperor of Austria. He is
not necessarily so—any more than a King of
England is necessarily King of Hanover.
The following is a more accurate description
of the whole Kingdom of Hungary.